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Correspondence from particular farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, at the writer's wish.

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## AGRICULTURAL.

### Economy in Stock Feeding.

Owing to the dry weather through the spring and early summer in all the eastern part of the country, the hay crop this year is unusually light. This, however, is less an evil than would generally be supposed, for most farmers have learned that hay is very rarely an economical feed. In the years when hay is extremely abundant there is apt to be too much reliance on hay as feed, and stock go through the winter in worse condition than when the scarcity of hay obliges them to feed grain and meal with coarser fodder.

Because grain can easily be sold for money, some old-fashioned farmers use as little as possible on their farms as feed for stock. They thereby not only lose the present advantage which the grain would give in better condition of stock, but they depress the progeny which it is bearing. This is especially noticeable in the case of cows whose value depends largely on keeping up a large milk flow for a long time. The loss from poor feeding in the falling off of the milk yield is not the only one which the farmer suffers who tries to economize by withholding the grain needed to keep the milk flow what it should be.

Wheat will not be as dear the coming year as it otherwise would, because its scarcity will be partly compensated by increased use of our corn crop, which promises to be one of the largest ever grown. Twenty-one hundred million bushels of corn is probably a fair estimate, and it is not likely to be sold below two thousand millions. Only a small part of this immense crop is used directly as human food. But it will go into and increase all our food products, pork, beef, butter, cheese, poultry and eggs. It is the great increase of these secondary farm products that a good corn crop insures that makes it so universally and justly regarded as being always the precursor of an era of national prosperity. When all the wheels of industry are set in motion this of itself will make certain that the farmer, from whose labors general prosperity always comes, shall share in it.

We find in the Prairie Farmer another remedy for blasting in cattle which we have never seen published before, but it is worth testing. Their correspondent says he gives from one to five tablespoonsfuls of spirits of turpentine, according to size of animal, mixed with about an equal quantity of water or milk. The turpentine mixing most readily with the milk. It gives immediate relief, he claims, and he thinks it would save any animal if given 20 minutes before it would die without the remedy.

### New York Farm Notes.

In this section of Lewis County we are still in the midst of a severe drought. Only light rains two or three times during the season have fallen here. The earth has become perfectly dry for several feet below the surface. The fields are barren of all greenness save in the low, springy places. Pastures are devoid of feed for stock, and consequently, most of the farmers are obliged to feed their stock with either hay or late straw. Corn has not yet fully matured sufficiently to contain much, if any, nourishment. Mill feed is fed in abundance to milch cows, and, with all that can be done for them, they have fallen off, over one half, in their milk flow, in many instances.

The secret of success in dipping does not seem to depend so much upon what particular make of dip is used, but upon how it is used. Apparently most of the advertised sheep dips are much like the advertised commercial fertilizers, some may be better than others, but all are good if enough is used, and proper care taken. Get one that is made by a reputable firm, and use it right and there will be a profit in its use.

We believe in the idea of dipping two or three times at intervals of a week or ten days, and in having the dip at a temperature of about 110°, holding the sheep in it two minutes or a little more if fleece is very heavy, and if for the soap, rubbing the places which seem worst with a stiff brush. For socks alone we should dip soon after shearing in preference to just before, but if shearing was not to be soon we would not wait. Dip the lambs about two weeks after the old sheep have been dipped, and a care that they are not too warm when dipped, and keep them in the pen for 12 to 24 hours afterward, as it is not well that the dip should dry out too rapidly, nor that they should be exposed to cold winds after their hot bath.

The same paper reports that a Chicago

estimated at 200,000,000 bushels, and it is greatest from those countries that are naturally the exporters of wheat. Russia alone has between 80,000,000 and 90,000,000 bushels less wheat than a year ago, when famine prevailed last winter in many provinces. Spain is usually an exporter of wheat, but can spare none this year. France always imports wheat, and must this year import more than ever. Wheat has so long been cheap that its use has increased faster than the grain can be supplied. In fact, wheat demands those kinds of fertilizers that only intelligent cultivators will furnish. Hence in most countries every attempt to greatly increase the wheat product only results in securing an extended acreage in this crop, which proves a failure, and therefore by wasting seed grain makes the crop smaller than before.

They are not comfortable when they are hungry and cold, and in these July days we may easily believe that it is not comfortable to stand out in the hot sun without shade, any more than it was last spring to be out in a cold wind or storm without shelter. Yet, like mankind, they will endure more of heat or cold if an moderate work than when idle.

The horse or ox that is busy at work may not feel the heat badly, but if placed in the direct rays of the sun on a hot day and obliged to stand still, he soon shows signs of suffering. There are not many men who would allow their teams to stand out in the sun during the noon hour if they could find a shade place for them. We have seen the calf tethered out where he could reach no shade many a time, but this was more frequently the result of thoughtlessness than from a lack of knowledge. If he was put in the shade in the morning the owner did not always remember that he could not follow the shade as the sun changed its position.

Another thing we have seen quite often:

The team put in the barn to feed and rest at noon, after working through a hot forenoon. They went into the shade of the roof, dry and apparently but little the worse for their work, and when taken out they were reeking with perspiration, even so that it dropped from them. This was but another case of thoughtless cruelty. Because they were sheltered from the hot sun the owner had not remembered that his building was so poorly ventilated that they had no longer the fresh air which dried them off and kept them comparatively comfortable when at work. Some stables are so badly infested with flies that the animal in them during daylight uses about as much exertion in fighting them and stamping, as it would in doing ordinary work, to say nothing about being made physically uncomfortable from their bites, or the fear of bites.

Cows sometimes suffer from too warm stables when put up to be milked at night, but not so often as the horses do when put in the barn, as, if the barn is not well ventilated at the cow stables, the owner or milker soon learns it, and either milks out of doors or contrives to get more air inside, and the cow stables are not usually made with high partitions between the animals to cut off all the air, as are the horse stalls.

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## AGRICULTURAL.

## Dairy Notes.

C. D. Smith of the Michigan Agricultural College thus sums up some of the advantages of the silo on the farm, and some of the objections that are or may be urged against it.

1. It preserves the corn in a succulent condition, and while this element of succulence cannot be accurately measured, perhaps, it is a valuable feature. It obviates the necessity of growing large areas of roots, the chief value of which is the very element of succulence.

2. The silo presents the food in the most convenient place and condition for feeding. It obviates the necessity of husking and grinding the corn or of hauling it from the field during the winter. The silage is always ready, whether it rains or snows, and whether the fields are frozen or muddy.

3. When the corn is put in the silo, the seed is left ready for the next crop, perhaps wheat. The long and tedious job of corn husking is no longer to be dreaded. The work is concentrated into a few days when the working hours are longer.

The objections to the silo may be grouped as follows:

1. It involves the use of an expensive silo and of expensive machinery for handling the silage. In recent years it has been found that the first cost of the silo is not necessarily so great as was formerly supposed. Silos are now built that, although the initial cost is high, are yet durable and in every way efficient. Some of them are built with upright stays and metal hoops. Others are square, with horizontal ribs and vertical lining. They are air tight and easily ventilated, two chief merits of any silo.

While the corn may be put in the silo without cutting, I am sure that the best and most economical practice is to run it through a cutting box. Where the wants of a herd of 30 cows are to be satisfied it does not pay to try to use a small machine. A large one is expensive, but will pay the interest twice over on the difference in cost over one of the smaller sizes.

2. The use of the silo involves getting together a somewhat larger gang of men than is ordinarily needed on a farm, but this statement is equally true of threshing any other grain. It is a fact, however, which must be taken in consideration over against the advantage of having the corn out of the way of other fall work.

C. D. SMITH.

Let us consider some of these objections. The silo, even in its most modern form, costs something, but it does not cost as much as barn room enough to store the hay to feed as many cows as would obtain feed from the silo. The machinery for filling the silo is not more expensive than the mowing machine, tedder, rake and horse for handling the hay. It may prove cheaper to have a large gang of men one or two days to fill the silo, than a small gang as many weeks to get the hay.

But the objection says he has the barn built, and the hay is growing and must be put in, and the silo with its machinery is an extra expense. There are two ways of looking at that. If the silo is filled and the amount of stock is not increased, two-thirds of the hay may be sold, which gives a good income to pay the expense of the silo and its contents. If it is desired to increase the amount of stock on the farm, it can easily be doubled by the use of the silo, and the farm is made worth practically twice as much, without adding any more land, as the additional stock kept increases the manure heap, and adds to the productivity of both cultivated fields and grass lands. Many a farmer has demonstrated this to his entire satisfaction. We once heard a banker in western New York say that he was never afraid to let a good farmer have money to buy fertilizer with, for he felt sure he would be able to repay such a loan when he harvested his crop. If we had money to loan we should not think there was much risk in lending it to a farmer to build a silo with, if we knew he had good stock and took good care of them.

Hoard's Dairyman for June 30 contained the pictures and history of three cows and a heifer, which carry a lesson that should be valuable to those who desire to grade up their native stock. First, Spot, a common Texas cow, gives twelve quarts of milk a day when fresh. Butter white as lard. No care or feeding can keep her in milk more than seven months. Spot's daughter, Martha, by thoroughbred Jersey bull, gives 40 pounds of butter a day, testing three per cent fat one month after calving. A persistent milker, almost impossible to dry her off before calving. Butter of a straw color, and better grain than Spot's.

Martha's daughter, Pansy, sired by same bull, and thus inbred, three-fourths Jersey, gives 25 to 28 pounds of milk a day with second calf, milk much richer, testing six per cent, fat by Babcock test, butter as deep yellow in color as that of registered Jerseys. As persistent milker as her mother. Then Pansy's daughter, Patty, by another registered Jersey bull, fawn and white, could not be told from a thoroughbred Jersey by her looks. Not yet in milk. They are all owned by the same woman, and the improvement in four generations or even in three generations of grading up is very marked in color and form, as well as in milk and butter production.

The same paper has a letter from a Georgia correspondent who has lately had occasion to try the iodide remedy for milk fever. He says:

"She was a fine Jersey with calf two days old. She was down and unable to hold up her head, and would not notice anything. Having recently noticed the potassium iodide treatment recommended in the Dairyman of May 12, we concluded to try it. We boiled one quart of water, and when cooled to 'milk warm,' dissolved 24 drams of iodide of potassium in it, and introduced eight ounces of this solution in each teat by means of a milk tube attached to a fountain syringe. This was done about 9 A. M., and at 2 P. M. she was holding her head up and shaking flies off of her ears. We then gave her two pounds of Epsom salts and 10 oz. of aromatic spirits of ammonia, and removed the plaques which had not passed. At 6 P. M. she was up eating grass, so we right away. We think this a wonderful treatment for milk fever."

If this treatment will work as well every time, in cases of this disease which carries off so many of the very best cows in the country every year, it cannot be given too wide a circulation. The Farmers' Gazette, of Ireland, in which we first saw a notice of this remedy, advised but one dram of iodide to a quart of water, and also advised the washing of teats and udder with soap and water in which was a little carbolic acid, before giving the injection, which might be a useful precaution. While we made a note of it at that time it was not accompanied by any statement of the results of its use, and we decided to wait for more information before republishing it.

Many people fall of getting butter well and evenly salted, because of working their

butter too much before putting in the salt. There is not water enough in the butter to dissolve the salt and carry it through the butter. We used to add our salt, one to one and a half ounces to the pound of butter, as soon as the water had drained off after last washing, and before the butter was worked at all. In working we would work out some of the salt, but when working was completed the salt was evenly through the butter, and we never had it come out to stand upon the outside of the lump. And we never had streaked or mottled butter, which is caused by uneven salting. The white specks in butter are another thing, and with us were simply particles of cream that by exposure to a draught of air had become too tough to break, but gathered with the butter.

We never believed in trying to salt butter with brine. There should be water enough in the butter to dissolve the salt, and that is all that is needed, excepting to leave that water and salt in the butter after it is worked.

## Sheep and Hogs.

For small farms sheep and hogs are good animals to raise, and exclusive farming with either one generally produces an enthusiast. It really requires a man of enthusiasm to succeed in most branches of cattle raising. One must love both the work and the animals to obtain the best result. Then he will reduce everything down to a system that will be guided by good sense and sympathy. Some people cannot get enthusiastic over pigs; they are swine and dirty animals at that. Some people probably have never seen a clover lot of well-bred Chester Whites, Black-hairs or some other equally well-known animal, sleek and fat with the green food they have been eating, and so intelligent looking that their porcine qualities seem to have left them. But if there is a feeling against pigs so that one can only regard them as swine fit to receive nothing but swill and scraps, it is better to let them alone, and devote the time and attention to sheep.

These animals have the name and reputation of attracting the sympathy of all animal lovers; they are the type and symbol of innocence and helplessness. But to the farmer they are much more than this. They are money makers for him in good seasons, and good standbys when the other products of the farm are paying poorly. Sheep farming is a science that only the small farmer practices. Herding sheep on the plains or on large plantations where lambs are cheap and abundant is not sheep farming. It is only where the land is limited, and every acre must be made to produce its profit, that scientific sheep farming can be conducted with success and skill. Here good crop rotation is essential, for it would not pay to let the soil deteriorate, neither would it do to deny the sheep of their proper food. They must be kept growing by liberal feeding, and the land must be kept up to a normal standard of fertility by a good system of crop rotation. Sheep are the only animals that thrive on all sorts of farm produce sufficiently to permit a good system of crop rotation. One may raise the greatest variety of crops, and vary them every year, and still always find that the sheep will eat them and convert them into better money as a rule than if they were shipped direct to the market. Wheat is probably about the only important exception. In an emergency of great depression of prices wheat could even be made a profitable food for the sheep mixed up with roots and hay. Sheep farming for the small farmer is thus an engaging and profitable occupation, and if he finds there is no market for his crops he can feed them to the sheep and not lose thereby.

## Boston Fish Market.

The fishermen have not come in very heavily loaded lately, and fish is higher. Why there have not been better catches one can explain. The weather has been good enough to fish day and night, but fishing and catching fish are not always the same thing. Market cod goes up to 2 cents a pound and stock cod to 3 or 4 cents, with haddock at 4 cents. Pollack and hake go at 3 cents and cusk at 2 cents, but flounders are scarce at 3 cents. Sculpin at 8 cents a pound, and perch 15 cents a string. A few pickerel occasionally at 10 to 12 cents. Mackerel are 20 to 25 cents each for large, with but few small or medium. Some tinker at \$3 to \$5 per hundred. Spanish mackerel in demand at 25 cents a pound. Blue fish 15 cents and lake trout the same, with sea trout at 7 cents, and butter fish 12 cents. No striped bass here now. Good oysters will sell readily at 20 cents a pound. Black bass are 8 cents. Swordfish in good supply at 10 cents. Oysters at the market a few days ago weighed 599 pounds. Half bird scarce and brings 18 to 22 cents a pound. Eastern salmon in fair supply at 20 cents and Western at 18 to 20 cents. Eels are 10 to 12 cents and tongues and cheeks the same. Soft-shelled crab 75 cents a dozen. Lobsters 18 cents alive and 20 cents boiled. Clams steady again at 50 cents a gallon. Oysters in small demand at 20 cents for Norfolk and \$1.10 for selected Providence River.

## Boston Exports and Imports.

The exports from Boston for the week ending Aug. 4 were valued at \$1,148,070, and imports at \$1,107,010. Excess of exports \$2,047,060. For corresponding week last year exports were \$1,941,342, and imports were \$975,416; excess of exports \$965,926. Since Jan. 1 the exports have been \$78,604,958, and the imports have been \$86,977,140. For same 31 weeks last year exports were \$71,733,020, and imports

"Strike For Your Altars  
and Your Fires."

Patriotism is always commendable, but in every breast there should be not only the desire to be a good citizen, but to be strong, able bodied and well fitted for the battle of life. To do this, pure blood is absolutely necessary, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one specific which cleanses the blood thoroughly. It acts equally well for both sexes and all ages.

Humor—"When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic." Josie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

Many people fall of getting butter well and evenly salted, because of working their



ENGLISH CHAMPION ABERDEEN ANGUS BULL

were \$33,131,703. Excess of exports, \$34,613. Of last week's exports \$2,895,542 went to England, \$175,596 to Scotland, \$2,620 to Ireland, \$24,893 to Nova Scotia and Province, \$6331 to British possessions in Africa, \$3612 to Newfoundland and Labrador and \$2213 to Gibraltar and Malta, a total of \$3,113,390 to Great Britain and her colonies, \$10,763 to Netherlands, \$2,678 to Denmark and \$2615 to Sweden and Norway. The principal articles of export were provisions, \$1,511,272, breadstuffs \$1,068,821, live animals \$309,840, leather and manufactures of \$955,483, cotton raw, \$75,751, cotton manufactured \$21,970, sewing machines \$4435, other machinery \$47,095, wood and manufactures of \$33,081, iron and bacon \$34,797, tallow \$39,956, drugs and chemicals \$7673, organs and pianofortes \$4372, resin and turpentine \$7000, lard oil \$3000.

Strawberry Notes.

American Gardening in a recent number publishes the report of the New Hampshire Horticultural Society upon the 127 varieties of strawberries they found growing upon the grounds of the New Hampshire Agricultural College, when they visited it on June 29. We have not space for the full report, but will copy what they say in regard to those which found favor with them.

Gulek No. 7 has strong plants and smooth berries of good flavor. Clyde has hardy and large plants, is enormously productive, and the berries are regular in shape, of good flavor, but need to be grown in narrow rows to give a deep color. Nick Ohmer has a healthy, vigorous plant which produces for a long season berries of good size, shape and flavor.

Sample, originating with J. D. Gowing of Massachusetts, is one of the most popular varieties with New Hampshire horticulturists. It is very vigorous plants, its strong and readily rooting runner, enable it to rank as perfection in vine as well as in productivity, the berries large and uniform. In an educated market the most fastidious might object to its texture, color and flavor, but it can be shipped a hundred miles. Its color is uniformly a bright crimson and its flavor is good.

Cobden Queen makes a prodigious growth of vines and the good-flavored fruit is abundant and of good quality. Elgar Queen is a late, vigorous, productive sort of fine quality. Love H. is hardy, productive and of good quality and form. Brandywine, for health and vigor of plant, for productivity, for quality, size, color and texture is now without an equal for a market berry in New Hampshire. It has no damaging weakness.

Brunette makes an exuberant vine and a late prolific yield of good-shaped fruit. Wolverine does not have a sticky plant, but it produces a good quantity of fine flavored fruit. William Bell, like most varieties, is free from rust without spraying, and its fine quality, fair shape and prolific ness are desirable recommendations. Gandy, years ago, made a name among importers of strawberries. Its strong growth and its enormous productive powers have held a place for it, notwithstanding its irregular shape. Jersey Queen, like the preceding, is another New Jersey produce and is equally vigorous in vine and prolific of fruit, and Cumberland, once a winner, is still entitled to a place on account of its hardness, fair shape and quality.

In an adjoining plot, among many new varieties transplanted last spring, was the famous New York, introduced by William Allen, a fabulous prize. It promises well, as the following named: Arnold, Blonde, Satisfaction, Ponderosa, Maydower, Average, Mastodon, Morgan's Favorite, Cleopatra and Guile No. 4.

Some 84 other varieties are described as having some fault in vine or berry; being not hardy, prolific, of good size or flavor.

In the same paper a Rhode Island correspondent pronounces the Bismarck the most profitable variety among the fourteen, with berries of good size, and vines strong and healthy. Clydesdale is good, but not quite as prolific. Jessie produced a crop of handsome fruit, and was much in demand by those who like a sweet variety. Brandywine, fruit of good size, extra fine color and a fair cropper. Beverly, fruit large and handsome and was quite profitable. Royal Sovereign, a new English variety, promises well.

A correspondent from the Hudson River valley reports berries much hurt by drought; early varieties suffered least.

Michel's Early and Beder Wood generally gave good satisfaction. Babcock No. 5 has been the most reliable cropper. R. D. Gudgeon seemed most drought resistant, plants kept fresh and the fruit was clear and firm. Brandywine carried out fairly well. A late variety of excellent quality, firm berry and good shipper.

A Philadelphia correspondent places Sample as the grandest strawberry he ever saw, with Marshall a good second and Sharpless third, while the Henry was a rank failure.

## Maine Farm Notes.

Another season of haying nearly finished shows hay crop to be middling, at about two-thirds the quantity of last year. It was mostly put in without rain. I finished the 15th of July. Those who are late must have a great deal of damaged hay by reason of recent rains. Other crops, excepting apples, are scarce in this locality, with not more than five per cent of a fair crop. Potatoes are slim, but of good

quality. Corn has made a great growth and will be used largely as ensilage. The rains in July helped our hay crop materially, but it is as dry now as at any time during the present season. Corn is rolling badly and turnips and squashes are wilting. There seems to be no catch of grass in the ground, probably owing to the drought. The grass started well in the field after it was cut, but it has stopped growing now, except in some localities.

M. H. THING.

MT. VERNON, Me.

Berries of fine quality continue plentiful and the supply will be abundant. Cranberries are in good condition and reports are favorable to an average yield of good berries. In the vicinity of Grafton, Mass., grapes are rotting and the outlook unpromising. In parts of Washington County, R. I., peaches and plums are ripening and of which there will be good crops. In the vicinity of South Portsmouth, R. I., the crop of apples is reported unusually large, and the fruits of very fine quality. Native varieties are marketed in Fairhaven County, Ct.

Potatoes continue in promising condition, but blight and blight are reported in some sections, and others bugs are quite plentiful, yet there seems little apprehension of any serious damage to the general crop. Garden produce is abundant and in excellent condition. Vines, squash, pumpkins, cucumbers, etc., promise good crops.

Reports of the tobacco crop continue favorable. According to reports this is the decisive month on tobacco. "Too wet or too dry ruins the crop." Unevenness, some ripe while other parts of the same field are green, is the great difficulty. Topping is progressing slowly; probably half completed.

The precipitation for the week was deficient in all sections. The average for the district was .50 of an inch. It was in the form of showers, irregularly distributed.

The amounts in a few instances were copious, wetting the ground thoroughly, but in general the amounts were small, insignificant, and insufficient for the needs of the crops and vegetation generally.

Generally speaking, the conditions of the crops is not so good as at the close of the preceding week. Little rain has fallen in the past seven days, and in sections where the ground was already dry, except perhaps, reasonably moist on the surface, crops are again feeling the effect of the dry weather. In numerous sections, mostly in the eastern counties of the Southern States, and in the highlands of the northern sections of the district, the drought is becoming very severe; crops are suffering, springs and streams are dry; Hyannis, Mass., lawns are burning up.

Lord Kelvin considers so valuable that he has arranged with Mr. Jennings for the earliest news of any discovery he may make.

—Down on Pine Creek, near Camp Verde Ariz., is a natural bridge that is probably greater than any other in the world. It is nearly five times the size of the natural bridge of Virginia, and has a span more than five hundred feet across Pine Creek, which is dry three hundred and fifty days in the year. The height of the bridge is about eighty feet, and it is about six hundred feet wide.

—It has often puzzled the uninitiated to give a reason why musicians tune their instruments in public, and not before they enter the orchestra. If they tuned their instruments before entering the theater or concert room the temperature is very apt to be different in the place of performance, and therefore the instruments would not be in tune. A piano which is in tune in a cool room would get out of tune if the room were suddenly heated.

—The feather or tuft of feathers at the apex of the Prince of Wales' crown was taken from the tail of the farinella, or the bird of paradise species. These feathers are the only ones of their kind and are valued at \$50,000. It took twenty years to get them and caused the death of more than twenty hunters before they were obtained. To get these tall feathers in full beauty it is necessary to pluck them from the living bird immediately after death the plumage becomes lustreless.

—A prominent German ophthalmic surgeon has recently published statistics of the causes of blindness in children. More than twenty per cent of the cases of blindness resulting from injuries to the eyes are shown to be caused by playing with sharp instruments, twelve per cent by malicious injury from blows, stone throwing, etc. A Paris physician reports that of 339 children who were blind in one or both eyes, 350 were injured by shooting and explosion of percussion caps.

—Mr. William A. Eddy of Bayonne, New Jersey, finds that he can predict the approach of a typhoon, or a tropical storm, years in advance by watching the clouds. Their attendant clouds have not come into view, or means of high-flying kites. The kites inform of the electrical condition of the atmosphere which assumes a recognizable character in advance of such storms. Thunderstorms have the peculiarity of advancing in lines hundreds of miles in length, the storms composing such an array keeping, in a general way, abreast of one another, like skirmishers leading a line of battle.

—The average duration of human life, according to Professor H. C. T. St. John, is about thirty-four and one-half years. The duration of the human life is determined by the mean age of death, which is the mean age of the population at any given time. The mean age of death is the mean age of the population at any given time. The mean age of death is the mean age of the population at any given time. The mean age of death

**POULTRY.****Exercise Needful for Hens.**

The fat hen is the one that usually lays very few eggs, and to make good layers we must keep the fowls in such condition that they will not get over fat. It is not always an easy matter to do this with breeds that are better adapted for the broiling pan than the nest. But give any flock of hens all the exercise they want on the floor or ground where they will not have to work to get it, and they will gorge themselves until they are too fat and lazy to move about. Such treatment will ruin the best breed of egg layers. Good hens need exercise while eating, and in this way they keep their muscles in trim, and they never get overburdened with fat. Hens kept in confinement naturally tend to fatten up quicker than those kept outdoors where they have a good run. The latter is the saving feature of many a flock of hens kept in other respects in the most unnatural and unhealthy pens. The hens have more sense than their keepers at such times, and they will take exercise at such times, and they will take exercise in the sun and dig and wallow in the dirt. This is all as good for them as exercise in a gymnasium is beneficial to men and women in cities.

An indoor gymnasium can be provided for the hens, and it will help them in their winter laying. For the horizontal bar divide the run by several boards, which they cannot pass except by jumping over them. Then hang cabbages high up from their reach so that they can just jump up and peck at them. This will give them excellent exercise for legs, chest and neck. Finally conceal the food in straw and litter and feed it to them only in this way. The scratching and digging they will do to get at it will improve their muscular power, and it makes them wear off any surplus fat.

This, of course, all applies to winter methods, but it has its application now, for it is often in the summer that hens are allowed to lay on fat. Then come to their winter's task of egg laying very poorly prepared. It is doubtful if they will get into right condition until the winter is half over. Do not feed them too highly this summer. Make them search for their food and keep them on the scratch from morning till night. Where food is too abundant, which is apt to be the case in harvest time, the chickens get altogether too much for their health. Then it is that they get fat and lazy. Avoid this by excluding them from the barnyard or fields; a part or all of the day if the foods and grain are too easily obtained. A little care and watchfulness now may make a great difference next winter in the egg laying.

Pennsylvania. ANNE C. WEBSTER.  
**Poultry Points.**  
The American Stockkeeper quotes from an English paper a protest against "the pernicious use of drugs, that, given in such doses and administered so frequently, eat out the poor creature's vitals, and it drops and dies without warning," when birds are being tried up for exhibition purposes, so that they will have "faces and combs unusually brilliant red, and eyes unusually bright, glazed and staring."

The writer tells of one fancier who purchased a season's champion at a very big price, a bird which with its mate had been exhibited in so-called fanless conditions. It was mated with somehems, and in chasing one of them the first morning it dropped down dead. A post-mortem examination showed that the liver of this bird was virtually black, and of the consistency of dried blood, and yet it had not run more than 12 yards.

The buyer notified the party he bought it of, and he sent him as consolation two sittings of eggs, laid by hens which were mated with a brother of the first bird, one which had been sent to the show with it and secured second prize to the first for the dead bird. Of these, not an egg was fertile, and the bird never fertilized an egg, but died when it came to moulting, and its internal organs were found to be in the same condition as those of the one that died first.

We wonder if any of our American fancy-fowl breeders drug their exhibition birds to such an extent or at all. We hope not, and if any are tempted to do so we hope they will not. Getting on extra feed, caring them about and exposing them to the hot and foul air of the exhibition hall and the cold air of the express car is bad enough for them. It kills some and greatly injures others that are exhibited, but by a little judicious starvation and exercise some of them become very good birds before spring, not quite as good as they would have been if they had not been to the show, and perhaps not quite as good as those that were not thought worthy of being exhibited.

**Poultry and Game.**  
The poultry trade is very quiet, without much prospect of being more active until people return from the mountains and sea-side. There are a few large Northern and Eastern chickens selling at 15 to 18 cents, Western fresh killed at 12 to 15 cents. Small broilers are 12 to 13 cents, and large at 15 to 16 cents. Fresh killed fowl, Northern, sell at 12 to 12½ cents and Western at 10 to 12 cents. Old roasters at 7 to 7½ cents. Spring ducks are dull at 14 cents for Eastern and 10 to 15 cents for Western, green geese at 10 to 17 cents. Western live turkeys still to be found at 10 to 11 cents. Native pigeons \$1.00 a dozen and squabs \$1.75 to \$2. Live fowl are 10 cents and chickens 12 to 14 cents, old roasters 8 to 7 cents, old ducks 7 to 8 cents, and ducklings 10 cents. Some chicken grouse have come in at \$1.50 to \$1.75 a pair, and upland plover at \$2.50 to \$3.50 a dozen, according to size and quality.

**HORTICULTURAL.****Orchard and Garden.**

Hon. J. H. Hale of South Glastonbury, Ct., who has a great many varieties of strawberries under cultivation, and who is good authority upon all that relates to that plant and its cultivation, writes to American Gardener a report of some of the best varieties tested in 1899. He found the Bubba to be declining in vigor, and not satisfactory because of the short fruit stalks. The Haverland on medium light soils is the best general-purpose berry that has been over five years in cultivation. The Clyde is as productive, fine form, uniformly large size and fine flavor as ever, but it has not enough foliage stalks for the great number of fruiting stems, and needs either to be heavily mulched with horse manure in winter, or to have some nitrogenous fertilizer put on in the spring, that it may make heavier foliage to shade its enormous crop of berries. On a large variety of soils it is one of the most productive and satisfactory berries grown.

Glen Mary is very vigorous in plant growth, with dark green foliage and enormously productive of large size, deep red berries of high quality. This year they were all of uniform globular shape, and it was a No. 1 for market or home use.

Pride of Cumberland are much like it but later in ripening, and proved the most pro-

ductive, fine appearing and firmest shipping medium to late season berry for long distance markets, while Parker Early improved is truly an improved variety, not setting as many berries as the original berry, but a little brighter in color and higher in quality. The most productive and profitable very late berry that has ever been grown.

Morgan's Favorite is a dark green plant of great vigor, productive of very large berries of a medium deep red color, and very high quality. Not quite as firm as the Sharpless, but twice as productive under same conditions. Maximus is of similar type with more foliage; enormous size, great beauty and delicious quality are its strong points.

Earliest is much like Michel's Early, and like it should be grown in hills or thinly matted rows to do its best. Excelsior ripened in great abundance several days before Earliest or Michel's Early. It is a vigorous plant, with broad, tough, dark green foliage, and abundance runners. Fruit stalks were strong and heavy, carrying fruit well up from the ground. Berries uniform in size, perfectly round, medium dark red color, and although rather acid, very rich, sprightly flavor. The most productive, largest by far and best very early berry he has seen.

Carris is much like Michel's Early, and like it should be grown in hills or thinly matted rows to do its best. Excelsior ripened in great abundance several days before Earliest or Michel's Early. It is a vigorous plant, with broad, tough, dark green foliage, and abundance runners. Fruit stalks were strong and heavy, carrying fruit well up from the ground. Berries uniform in size, perfectly round, medium dark red color, and although rather acid, very rich, sprightly flavor. The most productive, largest by far and best very early berry he has seen.

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Michigan, which has been before us one of the latest berries, ripened before midseason this year. It is productive, fruit of large size, deep red color and extra high quality. Ruby is a perfect blooming plant of the Sharpless type, and tremendously productive of medium large berries, very firm and of high quality. Should prove satisfactory and profitable on medium or heavy soils. Splendid is a variety of the Crescent type, perfect flavor, and does well on a great variety of soils. Tremendously productive, only medium size fruit of fairly good quality, but very firm. Nick Oliver might produce some fancy fruit on rather heavy soil or hill culture, but does not belong to a class that will thrive under usual cultivation on light soils.

All others that he has tried, and they are many, might be discarded without serious loss to the interests of the strawberry growers. If for the medium light and sandy soils there were none left but Excelsior, Clyde, Haverland and Splendid, no others would be required, while for the heavier soils, Clyde, Glen Mary, Pride of Cumberland, Maximus, Morgan's Favorite, Excelsior and Parker Early make a list long enough and good enough to satisfy every purpose. Clyde and Excelsior seem to be adapted to all soils.

A writer in the New York Tribune praises the Logan berry highly. It is called a blackberry, but is claimed to be a cross between the wild blackberry and the Red Anwiber raspberry, combining the desirable qualities of both. It originated in California some 10 years ago. The flavor of the fruit is unique and unlike that of any other variety. It is very hardy and prolific, and fruit bears transportation well. The canes are strong and of low growth, and are destitute of thorns, so that hands and clothing are not torn in picking the fruit. It is as excellent for preserving as for table use, all of which and much more he takes a column to tell.

A garden long continued in one place is apt to develop more weeds than the farm fields, first because of the more liberal application of manure, and again because many neglect to prevent weeds from growing in the spots where the early crops have been removed, or among the later maturing crops after they have grown so that the flowers cannot be used among them.

Not only should such places be kept clean all the season, allowing no weed to develop, but the borders of the garden lot and fields near by should be cleaned up at least twice every season by mowing down and burning every weed that can furnish seed to blow over into the garden. All of this will require some labor, and for a few years it may seem almost useless labor, for it may take the proverbial seven years weeding to kill the weeds from one year's seeding, but after a few years the result will be seen in many less weeds to kill in the garden.

We like the plan of filling every space, as soon as it is vacant by the taking off an early crop, with some other crop, not only because it utilizes the land and manure twice in one season, but because such crops soon grow so that they cover the ground, and keep the weeds smothered under them, if they are not destroyed by the cultivation of the second crop. Or if such a garden long continued in one place is apt to develop more weeds than the farm fields, first because of the more liberal application of manure, and again because many neglect to prevent weeds from growing in the spots where the early crops have been removed, or among the later maturing crops after they have grown so that the flowers cannot be used among them.

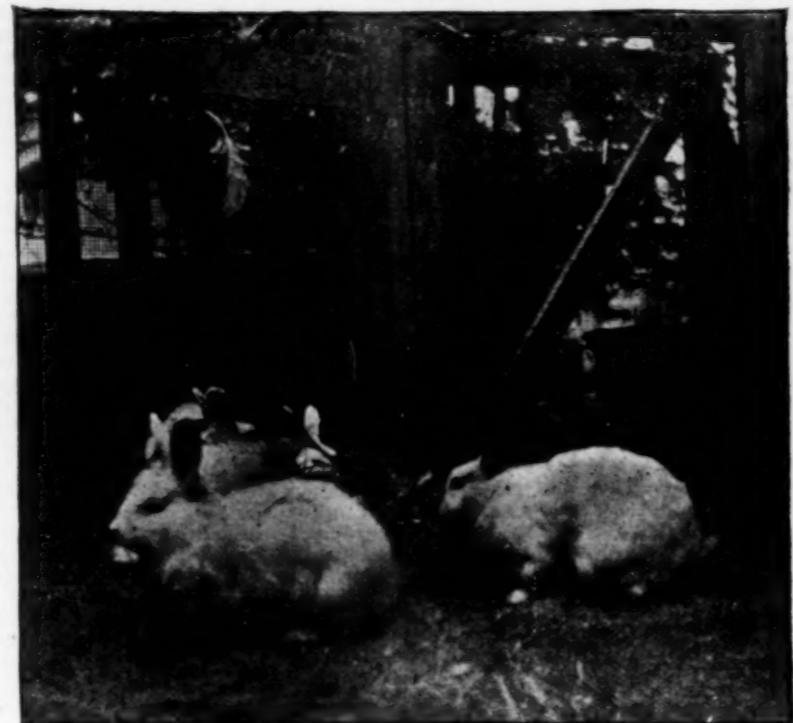
We hope not, and if any are tempted to do so we hope they will not. Getting on extra feed, caring them about and exposing them to the hot and foul air of the exhibition hall and the cold air of the express car is bad enough for them. It kills some and greatly injures others that are exhibited, but by a little judicious starvation and exercise some of them become very good birds before spring, not quite as good as they would have been if they had not been to the show, and perhaps not quite as good as those that were not thought worthy of being exhibited.

**Domestic and Foreign Fruits.**  
Apples are in good supply and strictly choice sell well, but there is much inferior fruit that must go low. Hudson River Astrachans range from \$1.25 to \$2.50. New York Pippins at \$2 to \$3.50. Orange Pippins \$1.75 to \$2. Codlin \$1.75 to \$2.25. Williams \$1.50 to \$2.50. Sour Bouguat at \$1 to \$1.50 and Sweet Bouguat at \$1.50 to \$2.50 Farmers ask from \$1.25 a bushel for choices handpicked, down to 40 cents for poor windfalls. Pears in only moderate supply but demand is light. Some Florida La Conte, good to choice, go at \$2 to \$3 and Jersey Clapp's Favorite at \$2 to \$3. Bartlett's about the same, possibly a few fancy a little higher. North Carolina grapes in eight basket carriers are 50 cents to \$1.50 for Delaware, 75 cents to \$2.25 for Niagara and black varieties at 75 cents to \$1. Some chicken grouse have come in at \$1 to \$1.75 a pair, and upland plover at \$2.50 to \$3.50 a dozen, according to size and quality.

**Rain or Shine,**  
The station agent is on duty. On his exact communication of train orders depends thousands of lives, and millions of dollars in property, each day. In his haste he runs out in the rain or the snow hatless and unprotected. Then comes the sequel—the bronchitis, or some other disease of the respiratory organs. The most effective remedy for bronchial or pulmonary disease is Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Almost all remedies prescribed for such diseases contain opium or some narcotic which soothes by stupefaction. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains neither opium nor alcohol. It stops coughs by curing their cause. It heals weak lungs, builds up wasted tissues, and promotes the health of every organ of the body.

"I am a railroad agent," writes Mr. Barry, Osage County, Kans., "and four years ago my work keeping me in a warm room and stepping out frequently into the cold air has given me a chronic and deep-seated asthma. Doctors failed to reach my case and advised me to try a higher medical friend. I did so and tried to try Dr. Pierce's medicines. I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and the time I had taken a fine medicine was better and after taking four bottles my cough was entirely gone. I have found no necessity for seeking another climate."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the stomach, liver and bowels.



THE ANGORA, HIMALAYAN AND BLUE RABBITS.

By permission of Victor Neal.

is not desirable, sow some crop to plow under late in the fall or early in the spring. For the latter purpose rye does very well, though it is not an ideal crop for green manuring. Flat turnips are very good if plowed before frost kills the leaves. Buckwheat is very good if plowed under before it makes its seeds, but it not it becomes a weed itself the next season. The season here does not admit of growing clover in the fall to plow under in the spring, and it is doubtful if the soy bean or the cow pea grows well in the Northern States.

**Vegetables in Boston Market.**  
There are not as many loads of vegetables on the street morning as usually come after the green corn season begins, and but few have yet been obliged to go on State street. Nor are the loads as heavy as we have seen them, but as the prices hold up well, perhaps the farmers are doing as well as they can. If they grew larger crops, beans are at 50 to 60 cents a bushel and carrots \$1. or in bunches, 15 to 20 cents a bunch. Flat turnips 75 to 90 cents a box, and yellow \$1 to \$1.25 a barrel. Native onions in good demand a 90 cents to \$1 a box, and Egyptians \$1.75 to \$2 a sack. Leek and chives 75 to \$1 a dozen bunches. Radishes 50 to 75 cents a barrel. Summer squash \$3 to \$3 a hundred and native marrow 75 cents a barrel. New native celery is in, but demand is light, and it is cheap for the season of the year at 15 cents a dozen.

Cabbages are \$3.50 to \$6 a hundred, but more sell by the barrel at \$1.25. Some of the cauliflower are inferior yet and go at 10 to 15 cents each, but there are better ones at 20 to 25 cents. Lettuces are 60 to 75 cents a bushel box, and spinach 50 cents. Peas last week included 7908 cattle, 17,398 bushels of 13,575 quarters of beef from New York; 98 cattle, 1748 quarters of beef from Baltimore; 788 cattle from Newark; 767 cattle, 3055 sheep from Montreal, a total of 10,000 cattle, 4045 sheep, 31,168 quarters of beef and 10,000 quarters of mutton. Of these 5596 cattle, 2440 sheep, 27,960 quarters of beef and 10,000 cattle, 7500 sheep, 2870 quarters of beef to London; 974 cattle, 764 sheep to Glasgow; 608 quarters of beef to Bristol; 244 cattle to Hull; 988 quarters to Bermuda and West Indies.

—As to corn, much depends upon the next few weeks; the present outlook being for a crop of 2,000,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,924,000,000 bushels last year.

—The shipments of live animals and dressed cattle last week included 7908 cattle, 17,398 bushels of beef from Boston; 1588 cattle, 983 cattle, 13,575 quarters of beef from New York; 98 cattle, 1748 quarters of beef from Baltimore; 788 cattle from Newark; 767 cattle, 3055 sheep from Montreal, a total of 10,000 cattle, 4045 sheep, 31,168 quarters of beef and 10,000 quarters of mutton. Of these 5596 cattle, 2440 sheep, 27,960 quarters of beef and 10,000 cattle, 7500 sheep, 2870 quarters of beef to London; 974 cattle, 764 sheep to Glasgow; 608 quarters of beef to Bristol; 244 cattle to Hull; 988 quarters to Bermuda and West Indies.

—The most conservative estimates indicate a yield of wheat this year of not less than \$60,000,000 bushels, possibly more, compared with 27,650,000 bushels in the same period last year; since 1901, \$30,000,000 bushels.

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—We are rapidly passing from an agricultural to a manufacturing population. In 1880 there were 7,900,000 persons employed in agriculture and 3,400,000 in manufacturing. In 1890 the totals were 8,400,000 and 8,000,000, respectively. The increase in agriculture is entire, and in manufacturing, according to the census, was 25 percent; the increase in agricultural employment being only 10 percent, while that in manufacturing was nearly 50 percent. The next census will certainly show a very much larger development of industry.

—Secretary Coburn of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture has issued a bulletin, based upon reliable reports from independent observers, in which he states the present condition of the Kansas corn crop to be 92%, with prospects for the greatest yield ever known in the history of the State. The acreage of corn is 2,545,600, and the estimated yield per acre 44 bushels, which would give the astonishing total of 362,000,000 bushels, or three times the yield of last year, and almost 100,000 bushels greater than the banner year of 1890.

The weekly supply of grain this week increased by 910,000 bushels of wheat and 71,000 bushels of oats, while visible corn decreased 1,803 bushels.

—The largest part of the apple crop must come this year from the West. The bulk of the fruit will come from Southern Mississippi, eastern Kansas and northern Arkansas. In New York there was a notable increase in the number of apples, and the yield was larger than ever before. The yield was 1,000,000 bushels greater than the banner year of 1890.

—The largest number of eggs ever laid in the United States was 922,000,000, eight-thousand feet broad; the largest steamer now adrift is the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, 649 feet long, sixty feet wide and 320 feet high.

—The price of eggs continues low, and is likely to do so for some time, as this market shows about 18,000 cases a week, and the receipts for some time have been running to 25,000 or 30,000 cases a week. We have now 149,740 cases in cold storage, which is 21,300 cases more than at this time last year. While fancy eggs are quoted as 21 to 22 cents, nothing else brings over 17 cents, and very few bring more than 18 cents.

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## MARKETS.

## BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Week ending Aug. 18, 1899.

Amount of Stock at Market.

Shots  
and FatCattle, Sheep, Swine Hogs Veals  
This week, 3276 5737 130 23,576 1579  
Last week, 3268 4822 63 30,418 1830

Values on Northern Cattle, etc.

Beef.—Per hundred pounds on total weight of  
beef, tallow and meat, extra, \$6.675; first  
quality, \$5.006.75; second quality, \$5.006.5; fifth  
quality, \$4.006.60; fourth quality, \$4.006.40;  
third quality, \$3.006.30; some of the poorest, but  
pork, \$2.006.50.Cows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, \$20.00;  
extra, \$20.50; which cows, \$20.00; tallow and  
meat, \$19.50.Young cattle for farmers: year-old, \$10.20;  
two-year-olds, \$14.50; three-year-olds,

Sheep.—Per pound, 4½¢ to 5¢; live weight;

Fat Hogs.—Per pound, 4½¢ to 5¢; live weight;

whole hams, 5½¢ to 6¢; retail, \$1.50; 45 lb.

Country Hams.—\$1.50; 45 lb.

Veal Calves.—3½¢ to 4½¢; 5½¢ to 6¢.

Hides.—Brighton, 75¢ to 80¢ lb.; country lots,  
75¢ to 80¢ lb.Skin Skins.—\$5.00 to 10.00. Dairy skins, 40¢  
lb.Tallow.—Brighton, 3½¢ to 4¢ lb.; country lots,  
3½¢ to 4¢ lb.

Lamb Skins.—35¢ to 50¢.

Arrivals at the Different Yards.

Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Veals, Horses.

Watertown 1474 4824 13.07 632 263  
Brighton... 1802 913 15.479 947 120

Cattle, Sheep.

Maine, M. G. Flanders 8 75  
At Brighton 16 Farham & Flint 28 275  
P. A. Berry 16 Shippers 205Wardwell & Mc-  
Intire 34 H. I. Conn.  
Wardwell & Mc-  
Intire 34 H. I. Conn.  
J. C. F. Howe 6 H. I. Conn.  
M. D. Stockman 12 H. I. Conn.  
L. W. Pendleton 16 H. I. Conn.  
T. M. O'Conor & Son 12 H. I. Conn.  
T. M. O'Conor & Son 12 H. I. Conn.  
Hanson 20 100 H. I. Conn.  
Harris & F. E. 22 55 H. I. Conn.  
At N E & W. Wool 271 H. I. Conn.Massachusetts. At Watertown.  
At Brighton 20 J. S. Henry 32 H. I. Conn.

New Hampshire. At Brighton 16 H. I. Conn.

J. C. Brown 16 247 H. I. Conn.

E. F. French 10 H. I. Conn.

Gen. W. Sanborn 14 H. I. Conn.

Hanson 20 100 H. I. Conn.

Harris &amp; F. E. 22 55 H. I. Conn.

At N E &amp; W. Wool 271 H. I. Conn.

Vermont. At Watertown.

A. P. Williamson 6 H. I. Conn.

A. P. Farnell 30 35 H. I. Conn.

F. Peavey 10 18 H. I. Conn.

Course &amp; Son 9 H. I. Conn.

At Watertown. Swift &amp; Co. 442

R. W. Foss &amp; Son 12 S. L. Learned 119

Bush &amp; Wood 40 36 Sturtevant 10

Wood 40 36 Hale 85

W. F. Wallace 55 At N E &amp; W. Wool 374

F. Farwell 46 138 H. I. Conn.

Western. At Brighton.

M. G. Peavey 10 18 H. I. Conn.

Course &amp; Son 9 H. I. Conn.

At Watertown. Swift &amp; Co. 442

R. W. Foss &amp; Son 12 S. L. Learned 119

Bush &amp; Wood 40 36 Sturtevant 10

Wood 40 36 Hale 85

W. F. Wallace 55 At N E &amp; W. Wool 374

F. Farwell 46 138 H. I. Conn.

Expert Trade.

The past week's shipments amounted to 2322 head of cattle and 111 horses. The English market for State cattle has improved within the week, as home-bred cattle were in tight supply. Much of the improvement is due to a new source of encouragement to the exporters. Sales are cabled to us at 1½ to 1¾¢ to 2¢ for State cattle, as well as for New England.

Shipments and destinations. On steamer Whitefield for Liverpool (a new steamer), 450 cattle by Swift &amp; Co., 140 by Morris Reed Company, and 100 by Morris Reed Company, Liverpool, 100 by Epstein &amp; Co., 191 horses from Snow's stable, 100 by Morris Reed Company, 100 Canada and 116 Canada cattle by J. C. Coughlin, 100 Canada cattle by R. Bickleyde, 68 Canada cattle by J. C. Brown, 50 Canada cattle by Morris Reed Company, 180 by J. A. Hathaway, 70 by J. Gould.

Horse Business.

The amount of business of the horse has not been excessive, but the revenue has been very good, especially in the case in July and August. As there is a scarcity of big horses, there are always orders to fill upon arrival at the yard. The market is steady, with the arrival of two loads only, excepting that 111 head went for export from these stables a fair retail trade. A special sale. A special sale of matured foals and yearlings. Best Thursday. General sales at \$5.25 to 25. At L. H. Bickleyde Stable a fair trade for what remains. A few horses left for the yard in demand at \$2.50 to 25. At A. W. Davis' Newmarket-street Stable a fair trade, some family and added horses at \$4.00 to 25. At J. Gould 75¢ to 15. Moody 40 G. Sawyer 480 At N E &amp; W. Wool J. A. Hathaway 374

W. A. Bicker 46 138

Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1899.

The market for beef cattle is in a little better position than last week, and prices are steady, with a light supply, but the revenue has been very good, especially in the case in July and August. As there is a scarcity of big horses, there are always orders to fill upon arrival at the yard. The market is steady, with the arrival of two loads only, excepting that 111 head went for export from these stables a fair retail trade. A special sale. A special sale of matured foals and yearlings. Best Thursday. General sales at \$5.25 to 25. At L. H. Bickleyde Stable a fair trade for what remains. A few horses left for the yard in demand at \$2.50 to 25. At A. W. Davis' Newmarket-street Stable a fair trade, some family and added horses at \$4.00 to 25. At J. Gould 75¢ to 15. Moody 40 G. Sawyer 480 At N E &amp; W. Wool J. A. Hathaway 374

Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1899.

The market for beef cattle is in a little better position than last week, and prices are steady, with a light supply, but the revenue has been very good, especially in the case in July and August. As there is a scarcity of big horses, there are always orders to fill upon arrival at the yard. The market is steady, with the arrival of two loads only, excepting that 111 head went for export from these stables a fair retail trade. A special sale. A special sale of matured foals and yearlings. Best Thursday. General sales at \$5.25 to 25. At L. H. Bickleyde Stable a fair trade for what remains. A few horses left for the yard in demand at \$2.50 to 25. At A. W. Davis' Newmarket-street Stable a fair trade, some family and added horses at \$4.00 to 25. At J. Gould 75¢ to 15. Moody 40 G. Sawyer 480 At N E &amp; W. Wool J. A. Hathaway 374

Thursday, Aug. 17, 1899.

The market for beef cattle is in a little better position than last week, and prices are steady, with a light supply, but the revenue has been very good, especially in the case in July and August. As there is a scarcity of big horses, there are always orders to fill upon arrival at the yard. The market is steady, with the arrival of two loads only, excepting that 111 head went for export from these stables a fair retail trade. A special sale. A special sale of matured foals and yearlings. Best Thursday. General sales at \$5.25 to 25. At L. H. Bickleyde Stable a fair trade for what remains. A few horses left for the yard in demand at \$2.50 to 25. At A. W. Davis' Newmarket-street Stable a fair trade, some family and added horses at \$4.00 to 25. At J. Gould 75¢ to 15. Moody 40 G. Sawyer 480 At N E &amp; W. Wool J. A. Hathaway 374

Friday, Aug. 18, 1899.

The market for beef cattle is in a little better position than last week, and prices are steady, with a light supply, but the revenue has been very good, especially in the case in July and August. As there is a scarcity of big horses, there are always orders to fill upon arrival at the yard. The market is steady, with the arrival of two loads only, excepting that 111 head went for export from these stables a fair retail trade. A special sale. A special sale of matured foals and yearlings. Best Thursday. General sales at \$5.25 to 25. At L. H. Bickleyde Stable a fair trade for what remains. A few horses left for the yard in demand at \$2.50 to 25. At A. W. Davis' Newmarket-street Stable a fair trade, some family and added horses at \$4.00 to 25. At J. Gould 75¢ to 15. Moody 40 G. Sawyer 480 At N E &amp; W. Wool J. A. Hathaway 374

Saturday, Aug. 19, 1899.

The market for beef cattle is in a little better position than last week, and prices are steady, with a light supply, but the revenue has been very good, especially in the case in July and August. As there is a scarcity of big horses, there are always orders to fill upon arrival at the yard. The market is steady, with the arrival of two loads only, excepting that 111 head went for export from these stables a fair retail trade. A special sale. A special sale of matured foals and yearlings. Best Thursday. General sales at \$5.25 to 25. At L. H. Bickleyde Stable a fair trade for what remains. A few horses left for the yard in demand at \$2.50 to 25. At A. W. Davis' Newmarket-street Stable a fair trade, some family and added horses at \$4.00 to 25. At J. Gould 75¢ to 15. Moody 40 G. Sawyer 480 At N E &amp; W. Wool J. A. Hathaway 374

Sunday, Aug. 20, 1899.

The market for beef cattle is in a little better position than last week, and prices are steady, with a light supply, but the revenue has been very good, especially in the case in July and August. As there is a scarcity of big horses, there are always orders to fill upon arrival at the yard. The market is steady, with the arrival of two loads only, excepting that 111 head went for export from these stables a fair retail trade. A special sale. A special sale of matured foals and yearlings. Best Thursday. General sales at \$5.25 to 25. At L. H. Bickleyde Stable a fair trade for what remains. A few horses left for the yard in demand at \$2.50 to 25. At A. W. Davis' Newmarket-street Stable a fair trade, some family and added horses at \$4.00 to 25. At J. Gould 75¢ to 15. Moody 40 G. Sawyer 480 At N E &amp; W. Wool J. A. Hathaway 374

Monday, Aug. 21, 1899.

The market for beef cattle is in a little better position than last week, and prices are steady, with a light supply, but the revenue has been very good, especially in the case in July and August. As there is a scarcity of big horses, there are always orders to fill upon arrival at the yard. The market is steady, with the arrival of two loads only, excepting that 111 head went for export from these stables a fair retail trade. A special sale. A special sale of matured foals and yearlings. Best Thursday. General sales at \$5.25 to 25. At L. H. Bickleyde Stable a fair trade for what remains. A few horses left for the yard in demand at \$2.50 to 25. At A. W. Davis' Newmarket-street Stable a fair trade, some family and added horses at \$4.00 to 25. At J. Gould 75¢ to 15. Moody 40 G. Sawyer 480 At N E &amp; W. Wool J. A. Hathaway 374

Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1899.

The market for beef cattle is in a little better position than last week, and prices are steady, with a light supply, but the revenue has been very good, especially in the case in July and August. As there is a scarcity of big horses, there are always orders to fill upon arrival at the yard. The market is steady, with the arrival of two loads only, excepting that 111 head went for export from these stables a fair retail trade. A special sale. A special sale of matured foals and yearlings. Best Thursday. General sales at \$5.25 to 25. At L. H. Bickleyde Stable a fair trade for what remains. A few horses left for the yard in demand at \$2.50 to 25. At A. W. Davis' Newmarket-street Stable a fair trade, some family and added horses at \$4.00 to 25. At J. Gould 75¢ to 15. Moody 40 G. Sawyer 480 At N E &amp; W. Wool J. A. Hathaway 374

Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1899.

The market for beef cattle is in a little better position than last week, and prices are steady, with a light supply, but the revenue has been very good, especially in the case in July and August. As there is a scarcity of big horses, there are always orders to fill upon arrival at the yard. The market is steady, with the arrival of two loads only, excepting that 111 head went for export from these stables a fair retail trade. A special sale. A special sale of matured foals and yearlings. Best Thursday. General sales at \$5.25 to 25. At L. H. Bickleyde Stable a fair trade for what remains. A few horses left for the yard in demand at \$2.50 to 25. At A. W. Davis' Newmarket-street Stable a fair trade, some family and added horses at \$4.00 to 25. At J. Gould 75¢ to 15. Moody 40 G. Sawyer 480 At N E &amp; W. Wool J. A. Hathaway 374

Thursday, Aug. 24, 1899.

The market for beef cattle is in a little better position than last week, and prices are steady, with a light supply, but the revenue has been very good, especially in the case in July and August. As there is a scarcity of big horses, there are always orders to fill upon arrival at the yard. The market is steady, with the arrival of two loads only, excepting that 111 head went for export from these stables a fair retail trade. A special sale. A special sale of matured foals and yearlings. Best Thursday. General sales at \$5.25 to 25. At L. H. Bickleyde Stable a fair trade for what remains. A few horses left for the yard in demand at \$2.50 to 25. At A. W. Davis' Newmarket-street Stable a fair trade, some family and added horses at \$4.00 to 25. At J. Gould 75¢ to 15. Moody 40 G. Sawyer 480 At N E &amp; W. Wool J. A. Hathaway 374

Friday, Aug. 25, 1899.

The market for beef cattle is in a little better position than last week, and prices are steady, with a light supply, but the revenue has been very good, especially in the case in July and August. As there is a scarcity of big horses, there are always orders to fill upon arrival at the yard. The market is steady, with the arrival of two loads only, excepting that 111 head went for export from these stables a fair retail trade. A special sale. A special sale of matured foals and yearlings. Best Thursday. General sales at \$5.25 to 25. At L. H. Bickleyde Stable a fair trade for what remains. A few horses left for the yard in demand at \$2.50 to 25. At A. W. Davis' Newmarket-street Stable a fair trade, some family and added horses at \$4.00 to 25. At J. Gould 75¢ to 15. Moody 40 G. Sawyer 480 At N E &amp; W. Wool J. A. Hathaway 374

Saturday, Aug. 26, 1899.

The market for beef cattle is in a little better position than last week, and prices are steady, with a light supply, but the revenue has been very good, especially in the case in July and August. As there is a scarcity of big horses, there are always orders to fill upon arrival at the yard. The market is steady, with the arrival of two loads only, excepting that 111 head went for export from these stables a fair retail trade. A special sale. A special sale of matured foals and yearlings. Best Thursday. General sales at \$5.25 to 25. At L. H. Bickleyde Stable a fair trade for what remains. A few horses left for the yard in demand at \$2.50 to 25. At A. W. Davis' Newmarket-street Stable a fair trade, some family and added horses at \$4.00 to 25. At J. Gould 75¢ to 15. Moody 40 G. Sawyer 480 At N E &amp; W. Wool J. A. Hathaway 374

Sunday, Aug. 27, 1899.

The market for beef cattle is in a little better position than last week, and prices are steady, with a light supply, but the revenue has been very good, especially in the case in July and August. As there is a scarcity of big horses, there are always orders to fill upon arrival at the yard. The market is steady, with the arrival of two loads only, excepting that 111 head went for export from these stables a fair retail trade. A special sale. A special sale of matured foals and yearlings. Best Thursday. General sales at \$5.25 to 25. At L. H. Bickleyde Stable a fair trade for what remains. A few horses left for the yard in demand at \$2.50 to 25. At A. W. Davis' Newmarket-street Stable a fair trade, some family and added horses at \$4.00 to 25. At J. Gould 75¢ to 15. Moody 40 G. Sawyer 480 At N E &amp; W. Wool J. A. Hathaway 374

Monday, Aug. 28, 1899.

The market for beef cattle is in a little better position than last week, and prices are steady, with a light supply, but the revenue has been very good, especially in the case in July and August. As there is a scarcity of big horses, there are always orders to fill upon arrival at the yard. The market is steady, with the arrival of two loads only, excepting that 111 head went for export from these stables a fair retail trade. A special sale. A special sale of matured foals and yearlings. Best

## OUR HOMES.

**Sensible Summer Dress.**  
The extreme vogue of golf and other outdoor sports has brought about an era of sensible dressing for women which cannot be beneficial to the entire race, and is greatly to be commended. The athletic girl needs no hints upon this matter. Fashion has for once decreed wisely, and the short skirt, loose waist and comfortable shoe reveal her unqualified sanction, and nothing more is necessary.

Fashion also demands that the up-to-date girl shall be athletic, and therefore the interesting delicacy of a generation ago is an unknown quantity. Semi-invalidism is now regarded as a misfortune, and such it certainly is. The girl of today is proud of her robust health, and scorns such trifles as sunburned hands and face or a waist of healthful dimensions.

Now she is less dainty and bewitching in afternoon or evening dress because of the exercise of the morning. Her eyes sparkle brightly and she is as complete mistress of herself in the drawing-room as in the open air. In fact, the end of the century girl needs no advice either as to sensible or artistic dressing. She is ideally perfect in both. It is rather for older women that this talk is intended.

It is true that the middle-aged woman is no longer the victim of set rules in dress, but may wear what she pleases, provided she looks well in it, without consulting family records, and therefore we see her comfortable in a shirt waist or in a cool, dainty muslin, like those worn by her daughter. She is, however, often found upon the plaza at the summer resorts, displaying the latest fancy work, and incidentally the fashions of her neighbors, than afraid.

Very few women approaching middle age have, even now, the courage to adopt the sensible costumes customary, and revel in the open-air life during the summer months, by means of which one renewes health and vigor so quickly.

At a mountain resort one misses the rarest delight who cannot climb to the eminences, where the most wonderful views are to be had; and with a really healthy person the ability to do this is merely a question of proper dressing, giving full freedom of movement and breathing.

It was the writer's good fortune last year to be a guest at a hotel high upon a mountain side, where fancy work was in evidence only on the current magazines and newspapers. Yet the guests were of an unusually high order of intelligence, and the piazza discussions in the twilight were of subjects which tend to elevate and refine.

Young and middle aged—somehow no one seemed old, though there were numerous whitened heads—spent the bright days out of doors, climbing, taking long walks, botanizing, observing. Sensible, comfortable dress was the rule with women of all ages, and the summer outing was to them what it always should be, a time of reinvigoration. In such a place gaiety seemed fairly disreputable, and inordinate display of dress a sign of mental weakness.

ELIZABETH RORING BERRY.  
**The Workbox.**

**KNITTED BORDER AND CORNER.**  
(Requested.)

This is suitable to trim square clothes, dresses, dolls, etc., and is very simple. Use Morse & Kaley's crocheted cotton, and two No. 12 steel needles.

Cast on 25 stitches, knit across plain once.

1st row—Slip 1, 7 plain, narrow, over, narrow, over, 8 plain, fagot (this is thread over twice, purl 2) together, plain, over, 2 plain.

Second and all even rows plain except over twice places, then knit one stitch plain, and purl the other. (This does not apply to the over twice of the fagot.)

3d row—Slip 1, 6 plain, narrow, over, narrow, over, 2 plain, narrow, over, twice, narrow, a plain, fagot, 2 plain, over, 2 plain.

If it is impossible by any of these means to bring up the foreign body, an attempt should be made to force it down by swallowing good-sized boules of bread crumbs, mashed potato, mashed baked beans, or like, and washing them down with copious draughts of water.

The back of the throat should be examined in a strong light, for the body may be arrested at the entrance to the gullet, and if seen, can often be dislodged by the fingers or some improvised instrument—*Youth's Companion*.

19th row—Slip 1, 1 plain, fagot, 12 plain. 20th row—Bind off 9, 2 plain, fagot, 20 plain.

Repeat from first row of border 3 times more. Then from first row of edging again length desired; 4 points on each corner.

Note—Fine cotton and fine needles produce a narrow border; coarse needles and coarse threads a wider border.

EVA M. NILES.

**Foreign Bodies in the Throat.**

Children, who act on the belief that mouth was made before pockets, often make a receptacle for objects of all shapes, sizes and conditions of cleanliness,—pins, jackstones, marbles, coins, and other things innumerable. Usually such treasures are found when wanted, but sometimes they act as in other pockets with a hole in the bottom,—they drop out, or rather they drop in, and then trouble ensues.

Older people may also suffer from swallowing things unintentionally while eating. A fish-bone is a peculiarly troublesome thing to escape into the gullet, but more dangerous still is a large piece of meat, which may slip down the throat accidentally while the person is talking, and cause suffocation by pressing on the windpipe.

Of course this accident could only occur to one with table manners bad enough to allow him to take such a large piece of meat into the mouth, and then to talk while eating it.

Most articles swallowed, either by children or adults, cause no trouble, but if they are arrested in the gullet, they may cause most alarming symptoms of pain and suffocation. Many cases are recorded in medical literature of grave suffering, and even death, from the lodgment in the gullet of a jackstone, a ragged piece of bone, a raw potato, a set of false teeth, and so forth.

The signs of an arrest of this sort are coughing, difficulty in catching the breath, pain and difficulty, or impossibility of swallowing.

For a small, sharp body, such as a pin or a fish bone, is causing trouble it is better to try to bring it up first, rather than to force it down into the stomach. The latter course is usually the easier, but it exposes the patient to the danger of scratching or perforation of the stomach or intestine by the sharp body.

If food has just been taken vomiting may be induced by tickling the back of the throat with the finger or a feather. If there is no food in the stomach the sufferer may drink a pint of milk, and directly after take some rennet or a little vinegar to curdle the milk; then if vomiting is induced the curds may catch the foreign body, and bring it up.

Another plan is to swallow a loose ball of ham the size of an English walnut, attached to a stout thread, and then to pull it up.

If it is impossible by any of these means to bring up the foreign body, an attempt should be made to force it down by swallowing good-sized boules of bread crumbs, mashed potato, mashed baked beans, or like, and washing them down with copious draughts of water.

The back of the throat should be examined in a strong light, for the body may be arrested at the entrance to the gullet, and if seen, can often be dislodged by the fingers or some improvised instrument—*Youth's Companion*.

**Children and Dirt.**

The mother who would have her children healthy must not be afraid to have them occasionally dirty. While cleanliness is akin to godliness, there is a clean dirt that comes from contact with the sweet earth that is wholesome. Have the little ones bathed frequently, insist that they come to meals with immaculate hands and faces, but between meals have them so dressed that they are free to run and romp as they will.

An over-careful mother of an only child complained to a physician that her baby was pale and delicate. He asked to see the child, and the nurse brought in the two year old from the veranda, where he had been seated on a rug, looking at a picture book. His dainty nainsook frock was spotless, as were also the pink kid boots and silk socks.

"What that child needs is wholesome dirt," was the physician's verdict. "Put a gingham frock and plain shoes on him, and turn him loose on the lawn or in the fresh earth. If he is not rosy and happy in a month, let me know."

At the expiration of the prescribed time the baby was transformed. The eyes that had been heavy were bright, the skin had acquired a healthy glow, the arms and legs were plump, and the languid, tired little patient had become a rollicking boy. The freedom, fresh air and clean dirt had, in a month's time, wrought a greater change in the child's system than all the skill of the medical fraternity could have effected.

Mothers who take their little schoolboys and girls away for vacation should let them romp at will out of doors, fish in the brook, ride on the hay, and wear strong shoes and clothing of which they need not be too careful.

A child is much happier if animated by too many "don'ts." And the mother is happier too if she need not say "don't" every hour in the day.—*Harper's Bazaar*.

**To Boil Corn.**

"This is the season," says the housekeeper, "when one of the best vegetables we have is spoiled by ignorance and over-cooking. There is nothing so sweet, so delicate and delicious as an ear of corn properly cooked, and there is nothing more tasteless and unpalatable than corn when it has been boiled half an hour and perhaps left soaking in water." The corn sold by the street vendor is a good illustration. The smell of the water-soaked product of their big boilers ought to be an education.

15th row—Slip 1, 1 plain, narrow, over, narrow, over, 15 plain, fagot, 2 plain (over, narrow), 2 plain.

16th row—Slip 1, 1 plain, narrow, over, narrow, over, 15 plain, fagot, 2 plain (over, narrow), 2 plain.

17th row—Slip 1, 1 plain, narrow, over, narrow, over, twice, narrow, over, twice, narrow, 1 plain, fagot, 1 plain, over, narrow, over, 2 plain.

18th row—Slip 1, 1 narrow, over, 17 plain, fagot, 1 plain.

19th row—Bind off 9, 2 plain, fagot, 20 plain. Repeat 4 times more from 1st row, then for the corner continue with same number of stitches.

1st row—Slip 1, 19 plain, fagot, 1 plain, over, 2 plain.

2d row—4 plain, fagot, 18 plain, leave 2 stitches.

3d row—Slip 1, 10 plain, narrow, over, twice, narrow, 3 plain, fagot, 2 plain, over, 2 plain.

4th row—Five plain, fagot, 5 plain, purl 1, 10 plain, leave 4.

5th row—Slip 1, 6 plain, narrow, over, twice, narrow, over, twice, narrow, 1 plain, fagot, 1 plain, over, narrow, over, 2 plain.

6th row—7 plain, fagot, 5 plain, purl 1, 6 plain, leave 8.

7th row—Slip 1, 2 plain, narrow, over, twice, narrow, over, twice, narrow, 1 plain, fagot, 1 plain (over, narrow) twice, over, 2 plain.

8th row—Eight plain, fagot, 3 plain, purl 1, 3 plain, purl 1, 6 plain, leave 6.

9th row—Slip 1, 2 plain, narrow, over, twice, narrow, 3 plain, fagot, 2 plain, over, narrow, over, 2 plain.

10th row—7 plain, fagot, 5 plain, purl 1, 6 plain, leave 8.

11th row—Slip 1, 7 plain, fagot, 1 plain (over, narrow) 3 times, over, 2 plain.

12th row—Ten plain, fagot, 6 plain, leave 14.

13th row—Slip 1, 5 plain, fagot, 2 plain (over, narrow), 3 times, over, 2 plain.

14th row—Eleven plain, fagot, 4 plain, leave 16.

15th row—Slip 1, 3 plain, fagot, 1 plain, over, 16.

16th row—Slip 1, 3 plain, fagot, 1 plain, over, 16.

17th row—Slip 1, 3 plain, fagot, 1 plain, over, 16.

18th row—Twelve plain, fagot, 2 plain, leave 18.

**Curve for Insomniacs.**

"Insomnia is a self-inflicted curse through the violation of nature's laws. The cause may be over anxiety, planning for the morrow, thinking and worrying over the yesterdays and todays, but no opiate can remove the cause, even though it may bring

## PRIDE CAME OFF THE PERCH.



Mule—Yes; they are great! Just—



let me have 'em, please.

I'm very fond of a cocktail now and then

sleep. If the cause is merely mental over-work it may be quickly removed by relieving the brain of the excess of blood. Physical exercise is a panacea for about every ailment which human flesh is heir to. Therefore, stand erect, and rise slowly from the heels; descend slowly. Do this from forty to fifty times until you feel the congestion in the muscles of the leg. Almost instant relief follows, and sleep is soon induced.

For those who are averse to a little work

I would recommend instead a bowl of very hot milk (without so much as a wafer) im-

mediately before retiring. The hotter the milk the better for the purpose. This will

provide a better sleep producer than all the opiates known to medical science. It brings

about an increased activity of the blood ves-

sels of the stomach, causing slight tem-

porary congestion, which relieves the blood

vessels of the brain. The hot milk is also

good for the over twice of the fagot.

Ladies' Home Journal.

—Dometic Hints.

TURKISH SOUP.

Bring to the boiling point one quart of stock

or mutton preferred.

Add to it one te-

spoonful onion jules, a blade of mace, a bay leaf

and a few cloves. Simmer fifteen minutes,

then add two quarts of a plain white pepper to taste.

When ready to serve take the yoke of two eggs, beat them with two tablespooms of cream, add a dash of nutmeg, and

serve.

CLARET SAUCE, to serve with vanilla and pistachio ice cream, is made from one cup of granulated sugar and one quarter of a cup of water, boiled until it thickens slightly. When cool stir in two tablespooms of claret wine.

BRITISH CABBAGE.

Boil a firm white cabbage for fifteen minutes, changing the water then for fresh boiling water.

When tender drain and set aside until perfectly

cooked.

Chop fine and add two beaten eggs, a tablespoomful of butter, a tablespoomful of pepper, two tablespooms of rich mire or cream. Stir all well together, and bake in a buttered pudding dish until done.

Serve very hot. This dish resembles cauliflower and is very digestible and palatable.

TOMATO SOUP.

Boil half a dozen large tomatoes until soft, rub through a sieve, put the pulp in a saucepan and let it boil thick.

Add the beaten yolks of three eggs, stir for a minute, remove from fire, then drop the beaten white in carefully, adding a level tablespoomful of salt. Fill small souffle cups with the mixture and set in a hot oven till light.

GINGER COOKIES.

Cut one pint cold boiled potatoes in small dice, moisten one-half cup fine cracker crumbs with one tablespoomful butter and crumble one-half cup cheese.

Butter a baking dish, put in potatoes, cheese and

onions, then layers of each, cover with the crumbs and bake fifteen minutes, or until crumbs

are browned.

BAKED CARROTS.

Boil one large carrot for fifteen minutes, changing the water then for fresh boiling water.

When tender drain and set aside until perfectly

cooked.

Chop fine and add two beaten eggs, a tablespoomful of pepper, two tablespooms of cream, add a dash of nutmeg, and

## POETRY.

(Original)

**MY IDEAL'S FAULT.**  
Think he is not kind hearted?  
Never more so has he been.  
Any selfishness about him?  
No, he never had that sin.  
Innocent as sin itself?  
No, unchancing, true as steel.  
Every word that he doth utter  
Is just as his heart doth feel.  
His man was more pure and noble,  
Living all other's good.  
He was ever sympathetic,  
Hearing every one he could.  
Oh! how much the poor would miss him  
If the Father called him home,  
And until death summoned forward  
Saddly would another room.

But his one fault, shall I tell you?  
It makes me feel so sad  
Thinking how he would be perfect  
If this fault he had not had.  
Yes, I think that I'll reveal it,  
And ask your sympathy  
If a tale comes in confessing  
That this man does not love me.

MARTHA SHEPARD LIPPINCOTT.

Montgomery, N. J.

## HAILAD.

"Wander away?" shall we sail or stay?  
"Wander away?" I said,  
"into the sunset's glory of gold and passion  
rose-red?"  
Over the water changed to wine and into the sky  
we slip.  
Over a fairer shore than this shall find our  
golden ship,  
you though by shadowy Araby we drop the  
other star!  
At the dusk our weary sails come rattling  
down the mast.  
Into the dark steaks off the bark: let us stay in  
our bridal June;  
Whence away should lovers stray from  
the land of Honey moon?"

Far away in the dying day, and further  
away," she cried,  
"To the glory of gold has faded yet or the  
passion rose-red?  
Far away from the happier present visit the  
happy past,  
Though never shall our gaudy sailing die down  
the shadowy mast; above the lower windows  
a heavy strong course runs eastward; ideas;  
there were but a few more minutes of darkness  
left; if he could climb up there he would be safe  
for the next eight hours or so. He thought it  
seemed possible; there was a waterspout and  
some faint stony vines of Virginia creeper. The  
voices came nearer. He sprang forward, and  
after a minute of wild exertion lay full length  
on the stone ledge, panting for breath.

The voices were close by; he had been just in  
time.

"In here, sir, you saw him, eh?"  
"Ay, master! i sun mun 'bout quarter hour  
ago!"

"In here, men! Spread yourselves!"

"High, oh!"

"Two of you to back. Keep sharp lookout  
now! You stay along o'me, Thompson!"

A pealing ring at the door bell, then silent  
was the house.

The man on the ledge listened, holding his  
breath.

"Now, young woman, who lives here?"

"Mrs. Murray, officer—will you kindly speak soft?"

Then a man's voice.

"What's this?—what do you want?"

"Want enough, sir. One of the convicts es-  
caped this afternoon and was traced here."

"Here?"

"The sir—seen only a few minutes ago. I  
had the night with so swift a flight that the  
keen singing in song,  
Back, back on the starry track to the  
island of Honey moon!"

J. Russell Taylor, in Scribner's.

## TO A MAGAZINE-COVER GIRL.

If I can't gain your beauty, for indeed you're  
wonderful fair,  
But me, oh, I pray you, how you ever fix your  
lair!

Leaps in many billows up and down  
round the page.

Wounds you and it binds you in an inky, silken  
cage.

And while you are about it, lovely type of per-  
fect grace,

Explain the way you manage to secure your  
own in place;

Made of many nothings, and it hardly seems  
to touch.

If I'll send a pattern, I will thank you very  
much.

Hope you won't be angry, but another thing  
I'd know—

Question that perplexes me as seasons come  
and go—

What do you call the flowers you invariably  
see?

These little things like cabbages that nestle in  
your hair?"

—Wallace Dunbar Vincent, in Brooklyn Life.

## BY WILLOW CREEK.

Thee is pitched for sleeping in where cotton-  
woods are green.

And Willow Creek is running, rippling, singing  
all the way;

The misty hills are dim and far, the last sun  
has set.

And buds and leaves and silver fish are sleep-  
ing under play.

The light is slowly dying in a day-dawn gray,

And evening birds sing sweet for thanks that  
this one day has been.

—Maura O'Neill in Blackwood.

## A WILDE NOTE.

Summer's watching silence since I heard  
A bird sing rippling through the treesless dusk  
And over the fading meadows met away.

But when it ceased, I hear a tremble still,  
For the movement of that silence filled  
My face with a chill which still held  
The air about its whiteness inspired.

—E. M. Kitterlin, in Harper's.

## I KNOW NO WANG.

"I know no Wang," exclaimed the youth  
Of a most proper turn.

She said at him and said: "In sooth,  
You are not too old to learn."

—Washington Star.

## CUTS THE MOUTH OF MY HEART.

With a kiss she closed it, and then said:

"They waited for what might turn up—  
Alas! it was her nose."

—Jude, —

## THE PATIENCE OF JOB.

"The patience of Job" was so great in its  
way.

That our stock of forbearance seems small  
For although he was all over bold, so they  
say.

Yet he never bowed over at all.

—L. A. W. Bulletin.

She wrote some verse she thought would  
pass.

On the lime crickets in the grass;

And then a sudden, a total wreck,

Because one crawled up on her neck.

—Chicago Daily Record.

## THIS IS THE TASTE OF MY LOVE.

It is not in my dream,

How could she but frigid prove?

She eats so much the cream.

—Town Topics.

## THE MAN WHO GETS UP IN THE MORNING.

The man who gets up in the morning and  
goes to work.

If breakfast is not yet in sight,  
Is the very same man who goes fishing and  
patiently

Waits all the day for a bite.

New York World.

## SHE MAY DRESS UP IN SILKS AND SATINS.

She may have a bright and gay sight;

She may spend Greek and Latin;

But she's no good if she can't make pie.

—Chicago Daily News.

## THE BOOK.

A complete Guide

to the Cor-

illustrations.

Illustrations for the

As Applied to

H. Bailey, Pro-

Cornell Univ.

7

—Detroit Journal.

## IN Death's Protection.

A heavy, wet sea fog, out of which guns thundered.

"Convict escaped," muttered the people in the village, most of them with a hope that he might get clear away.

On the outskirts of one of the villages a gloomy looking house, standing in its own grounds, and surrounded by ornamental clumps of evergreens. It had been isolated now for some months by strangers—a widow had come to live there, known to them, had no visitors—they were, to the country folk, a mystery.

"I must be near him, Chris," was the widow's pie to her remaining son. "I know he is innocent, and I like to feel that he is not far away—yet how fast!"

But, though the convict in the great prison was entered in the books as Exham, the widow and her son were known as Murray.

Murray was more pure and noble,

Living all other's good.

He was ever sympathetic,

Hearing every one he could.

Oh! how much the poor would miss him

If the Father called him home,

And until death summoned forward

Sadly would another room.

But his one fault, shall I tell you?

It makes me feel so sad

Thinking how he would be perfect

If this fault he had not had.

Yes, I think that I'll reveal it,

And ask your sympathy

If a tale comes in confessing

That this man does not love me.

MARTHA SHEPARD LIPPINCOTT.

Montgomery, N. J.

## HAILAD.

"Shall we sail or stay?

"Wander away?" I said,

"into the sunset's glory of gold and passion  
rose-red?"

Over the water changed to wine and into the sky  
we slip.

Over a fairer shore than this shall find our  
golden ship,

you though by shadowy Araby we drop the  
other star!

At the dusk our weary sails come rattling  
down the mast.

Into the dark steaks off the bark: let us stay in  
our bridal June;

Whence away should lovers stray from  
the land of Honey moon?"

Far away in the dying day, and further  
away," she cried,

"To the glory of gold has faded yet or the  
passion rose-red?

Far away from the happier present visit the  
happy past,

Though never shall our gaudy sailing die down  
the shadowy mast; above the lower windows  
a heavy strong course runs eastward; ideas;

there were but a few more minutes of darkness  
left; if he could climb up there he would be safe  
for the next eight hours or so. He thought it  
seemed possible; there was a waterspout and  
some faint stony vines of Virginia creeper. The  
voices came nearer. He sprang forward, and  
after a minute of wild exertion lay full length  
on the stone ledge, panting for breath.

The voices were close by; he had been just in  
time.

"In here, sir, you saw him, eh?"

"Ay, master! i sun mun 'bout quarter hour  
ago!"

"In here, men! Spread yourselves!"

"High, oh!"

"Two of you to back. Keep sharp lookout  
now! You stay along o'me, Thompson!"

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was the house.

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breath.

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Then a man's voice.

"What's this?—what do you want?"

"Want enough, sir. One of the convicts es-  
caped this afternoon and was traced here."

"Here?"

"The sir—seen only a few minutes ago. I  
had the night with so swift a flight that the  
keen singing in song,  
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ago!"

&lt;p

## THE HORSE.

## Death of Old-time Horsemen.

LINDSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1899  
Two old-time horsemen recently died in central New York, Barnes Davis of Oneida, aged about 83 years, and William Ferguson of Oriskany Falls, aged about 30 years. Their death brings up recollections of incidents of 50 years ago relating to Edwin Forrest and the Kentucky Hunters.

My recollection is that in the autumn of 1848 Mr. Davis bought of a cousin of his a very handsome bay mare, then 15 years old, sired by Walkin's Highlander; dam, a sorrel mare, sired by Black River Messenger, son of Ogdan's Messenger, a son of Great Messenger. This mare, like most other mares of that time, was named Doll. In 1849, Mr. Davis, wishing to breed this mare, took her to the best horse in the country then, Bay Kentucky Hunter, owned by William Ferguson of Oriskany Falls, N. Y. In 1850 Doll produced a colt which afterwards became the magnificent stallion Edwin Forrest. This horse was first exhibited at the fair of the Oneida County Agricultural Society, held in 1850. He was hitched double by the side of his dam, and the judges never had any trouble in deciding where first prize belonged when that colt was around.

In the spring of 1850, Mr. Ferguson sold Bay Kentucky Hunter to Eastern parties living in Connecticut, I think, and as Mr. Davis's colt was very fine and trotting fast as a three year old, his owner was induced to take him to Springfield to a State fair as an advertisement for his sire, I believe. From that showing Mr. Davis was afterward offered \$1000 for him delivered in Baltimore, Md., but H. L. Barker offered \$950 for him and got the horse at those figures. Mr. Barker then named him Edwin Forrest, and two years later sold him to Mr. Alexander for \$4000, and the horse became known as Alexander's Edwin Forrest.

In those early trotting days it was thought presumptuous to trot a three-year-old colt more than a half mile, which distance Edwin Forrest was driven at the Rome (N. Y.) Fair in 1853, and again at Springfield in about 1.21 or 1.22, making him one of, if not the fastest three-year-old colt in the country, and I never knew that he was ever driven even half a mile at speed after that time.

In 1850 Doll was bred to Broken Leg Hunter, and the product was a chestnut colt, which was named Highland Messenger. This horse got a record of 2.44, which was fast for those days. The boys always claimed Mr. Davis had a great way of making his horses get there. This latter horse was sold to S. R. Womack of Louisville, Ky. In 1852 and '53 Doll produced Silvia, one of which went to Kentucky.

Mr. Davis raised many good horses, but none as noted as those I have mentioned. I could give many interesting incidents in relation to his handling horses, but time and space forbids.

## Racing at Lexington, Ky.

Today witnessed the inauguration of an enterprise that is destined to become a permanent institution in Kentucky. As is well known for a number of years the county fairs which had been held for a very long period have been discontinued. The colored population, with commendable perseverance have held an annual fair, and if I am not mistaken last year's colored fair was the 39th of the series. The old County Fair Association, which has done much for the negroes since and still is interested in the fair grounds to the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association.

The Elks last spring decided to attempt to revive the old county fair, and today the inaugural experiment began. Preparations had been made on an extensive scale, and the new fair has been extensively and thoroughly advertised. The results were a larger attendance than was ever present than ever given the first day under the old regime. Seven or eight thousand people were present to welcome the new enterprise. The managers feel greatly encouraged at the success that has attended their enterprise, and no doubt is now entertained that it will be followed in succeeding years by others (possibly successors).

There were two trotting and two running races on today's programme. The weather was excellent and the track good. The trotting races were a 2.35 class, best three in five, and a gentlemen's race to wagon, best two in three. No professional drivers were eligible to the latter race, or any one who had driven in a public race for money, or who had been engaged as a groom or trainer within the last twelve years, or who had registered with the Kentucky Trotting Association, at any time prior to August, 1899. The names of most, though not all, of the horses participating in these races will be recognized as those of horses that have received their education, or at least part of it, on the Lexington track.

The judges in the stand were Messrs. Charles Marvin, Shelia T. Harrison, president of the Fair Association, and Mr. W. W. Edwards, horseman of the Rainey, Womack, George Brown, Jerry Tarleton and John T. Hedges were the timers. Mike Horwerman officiated as starter.

In the first heat of the 2.35 class Nutprince drew the pole. After scoring for half an hour Nutprince started in the lead which position he maintained to the finish. There was no very exciting contest for position during this heat.

In the second heat Nutprince also won, with Oswald Silver in second place.

The two heats did not essentially differ from the other two, and in both of the races was trying hard enough to win the heat.

There were but four starters in the gentlemen's race to road wagons, and it was ended in two heats, the fast gelding Mediumwood being the victor. The black stallion Phantom (brother to the dog of Bump) started in the lead the first heat. He had considerable speed, and held his place until he reached the third quarter, when Mediumwood passed him, remaining in front to the finish.

In the second heat Mediumwood led off, with Phantom and Rommate following. In the third quarter there was quite an exciting little brush between the last named two, resulting in the discomfiture of Phantom, who could not regain second place. Mediumwood as before finished winner.

Following are the summaries of the races:

## Runners.

**Lexington, Ky., Aug. 6, 1899—2.35 trot, best three in five, purse, \$300.**  
Nutprince, b. g., by Nutprince; dam by Kentucky Prince (Dodge).  
Oswald Silver, b. h., by Edward (Price).  
Rommate, b. g., by Rommate; dam by Kentucky Prince (Dodge).  
Mediumwood, b. g., by Mediumwood (Price).  
Phantom, b. h., by Strathmore (Hess).  
Rommate, b. g., by Romor (Dr. H. Bryant).  
Kratz, b. g., by Cyclone (Turner Wilmore).  
Time, 2.16, 2.16.

## Second Day.

**Lexington, Ky., Aug. 7, 1899.**  
The attendance at the Elks Fair was not noticeably less today than yesterday. The grand stand was filled to repetition and every available space was occupied. The attendance at the races was large, and the crowd was very good. The weather was warm but not very oppressive, and the track, owing to a heavy rain which fell this morning, was probably from eight to ten seconds slow. Except for this fact the racing conditions would have been excellent.

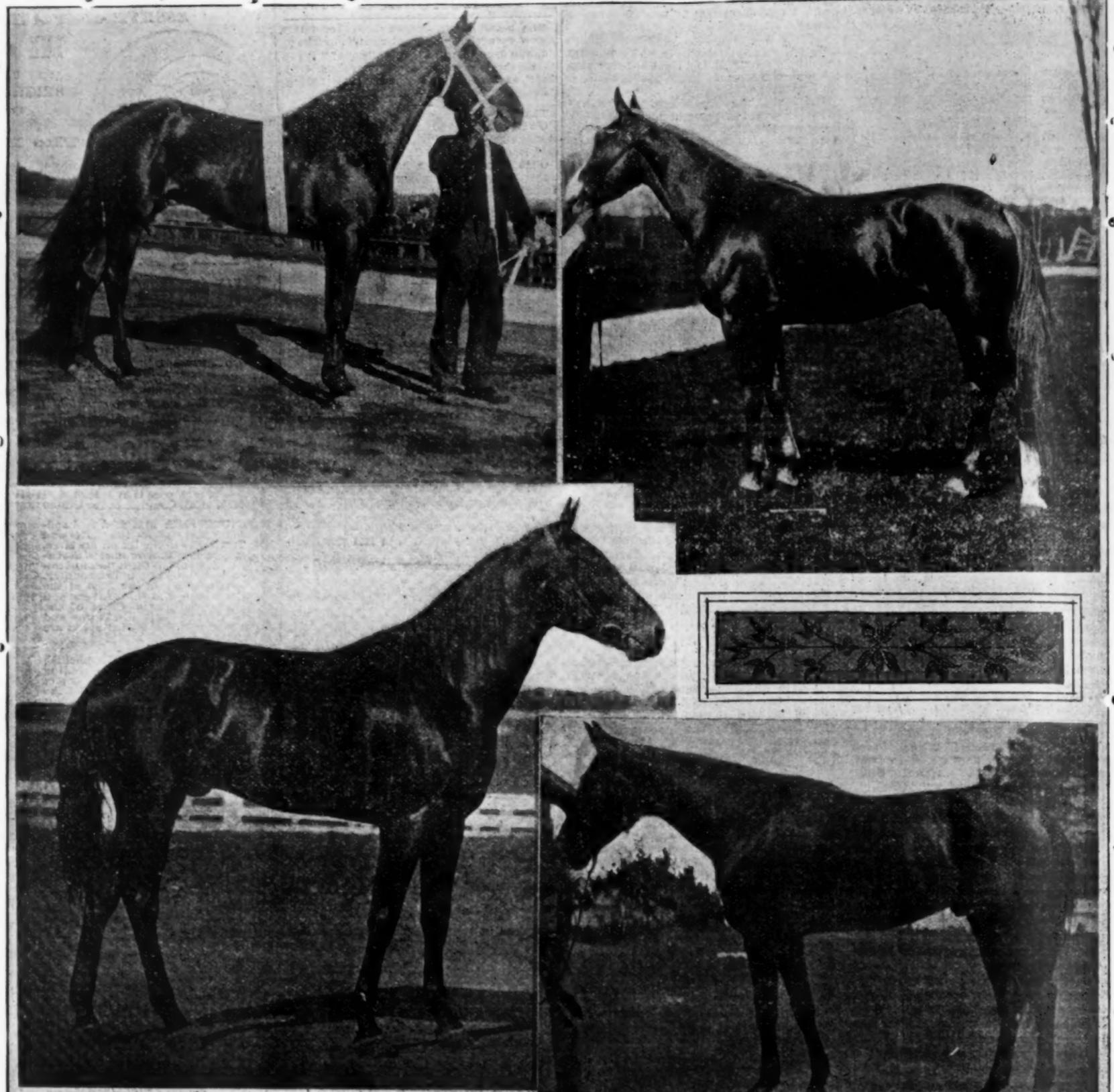
There were two trotting races on the card, the 2.35 class and a race for three year olds eligible to the wire.

The 2.35 class was the first called. Neale was the favorite in this event, he selling in the pools for \$7, while the field brought \$10.

King Jack drew the pole and started in the lead with Neale in second place, which he did not long keep, as it was captured by Rommate, and Mary D. was third. In this order they neared the wire, when Mary D. made a dash towards the front, but was not able to better her position. John D. came in fourth, Rommate, second, Mary D. third; time, 2.16.

There was but one harness race on the card, the 2.30 class and a race for three year olds eligible to the wire.

The second heat the horses ran away at the third score, King Jack leading. May Day in second place and Black Beauty third. The latter passed May Day in the second quarter, and the horses' positions were unchanged entering the stretch. King Jack broke within 10 lengths of the wire, and Black Beauty took the lead and won the heat, with King Jack second and Neale third; time, 2.28.



## AMERICAN HORSE BREEDER.

BILLY ANDREWS (p. 4), 2.04 1-2. Winner at Albany.  
HAL B. (p.), 2.04 1-2. The Sensation of the Grand Circuit.

## SOME FAST RACE-WINNING TROTTERS AND PACERS.

CHANTY, 2.13 1-4. Winner at Cleveland.  
THE ABBOT, 2.07 1-2. Winner at Cleveland.

Black horse, by Eletonsae, dam, Beautiful Belle, by The Moor, in 2.31½, which is now his record, and Garnage, bay gelding, by Cecilian, dam, Kurn, by Neptune, in 2.25½. Clem Beachy drove the brown mare Duchess (2.30%), by Egost, dam by Princeps, in 2.37½.

In the 2.18 pace Andrew Bell, bay gelding, by Caledon, dam, the black gelding, by Bell, was driven by Gen. Hancock. In second place, they got off on the sixth score and Carley led, with Laundry Boy and Minnie Bell following closely. Bell entered the home stretch in the lead. Within a few feet of the wire Carley forced the front, passed Laundry Boy and Minnie Bell, and took the heat in 2.17. At the conclusion of this heat all bets were declared off, as the wire was not driven to the satisfaction of the judges. The offending driver was not then specified.

In the second heat Carley led the way, Laundry Boy following very closely and the rest of the field bunched several lengths behind. In this order they passed the half-mile pole. Coming down the stretch Carley opened a considerable gap between Laundry Boy and Minnie Bell, that was still third and himself. A few lengths from the wire Jones made another drive with Laundry Boy trying to hold him back. Laundry Boy and Minnie Bell followed closely. Minnie Bell entered the home stretch in the lead. Within a few feet of the wire Carley forced the front, passed Laundry Boy and Minnie Bell, and took the heat in 2.17. At the conclusion of this heat all bets were declared off, as the wire was not driven to the satisfaction of the judges. The offending driver was not then specified.

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The second and last race of the day was the three year old 2.50 class. In this there were five starters. Dewey, brown gelding, by Bermoda, drew the pole, and Simrock, the chestnut brother to San Mateo, had second place. Dewey led off, but at the half-mile pole Thayer came up, passed him, and then with Simrock, who was behind, got off on the sixth score. Dewey was then in third place. Simrock passed him, and took the heat in 2.35½.

The fifth and deciding heat was won by King Jack in a close finish, Freeman making the pin-fight with Black Beauty. They were a pretty tired lot when King Jack won in 2.34%. The time made was much within the power of any of the field, but what made the race a hard one was the bad condition of the track. With the track at its best, this race would not have been much slower than 2.35.

In the fourth heat Walter C. started out in the lead and held his place till within 100 yards of the wire, where Basie rushed to the front and won the heat from Walter C., which gave her the race. Time, 2.23%.

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**SUMMARIES.**

**Lexington, Ky., Aug. 11, 1899—2.30 pace.**

Horse, Thompson, b. m., by Preston (Orbison).  
Walter C., ch. b. by Messenger Prince (McGarvey).  
Little Hugh, br. g., by Col. Thornton (Oliver).  
Capt. Robinson, b. g., by Dick Wilkes (Davis).  
Neva, b. m., by Marmaduke (Eustis).  
Time, 2.16%, 2.20%, 2.20%, 2.20%.

**Fifth Day.**

**LEXINGTON, KY., AUG. 19, 1899.**

At least 6000 people attended the Elks Fair.

The horses in good condition notwithstanding the fact that it rained in the early morning. Only one race was on the day's programme, the 2.40 trot, purse, \$300.

There were 11 starters in this event, nearly all of them young performers.

Mike Horwerman was the starter and his task was not sinecure.

Louis, a bay mare by Hammermark, dam by Cuyler, was the favorite at \$5 to \$8. After a number of starters were withdrawn but the track was in good condition notwithstanding the fact that it rained in the early morning. Only one race was on the day's programme, the 2.40 trot, purse, \$300 to \$500 for each horse.

There were 11 starters in this event, nearly all of them young performers.

Mike Horwerman was the starter and his task was not sinecure.

John X. Hodges of Bourbon County has a fine year-old filly Bernay, by Bernay, of the dam of Dainty Daff, that has beaten 2.20 trotting. Lummie Lee, the dam of this filly, is by Bourbon Wilkes, and Bernay will be the fourth of her produce to beat 2.20. Lummie Lee is but eleven years old.

Scott Hudson has sent Belle M. and Don O. to Lexington, where they are now in charge of W. Spear.

In the second heat Louis Foster took the lead at the start and led to the half, where Louise Foster passed Valkan. A few feet from the wire Louise made a dash to the front, but failed, and had to be content with second place in the heat. Louise Foster won the heat in 2.19%.

In the second heat Louis Foster took the lead at the start and led to the half, where Louise Foster passed Valkan. A few feet from the wire Louise made a dash to the front, but failed, and had to be content with second place in the heat. Louise Foster won the heat in 2.19%.

**SUMMARIES.**

**Lexington, Ky., Aug. 10, 1899—2.18 trot.**

Horse, Thompson, b. m., by Preston (Orbison).  
Walter C., ch. b. by Messenger Prince (McGarvey).  
Little Hugh, br. g., by Col. Thornton (Oliver).  
Capt. Robinson, b. g., by Dick Wilkes (Davis).  
Neva, b. m., by Marmaduke (Eustis).  
Time, 2.17, 2.16%, 2.16%, 2.16%.

**Third Day.**

**LEXINGTON, KY., AUG. 10, 1899.**

The attendance at the Elks Fair was not noticeably less today than yesterday.

The grand stand was filled to repetition and every available space was occupied.

There were 11 starters in this event, nearly all of them young performers.

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